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American Journal of Philately.

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HENRY L. CALMAN, Editor.

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Auction Sales. **I**N our June number we made a preliminary announcement of the sale at auction, in January next, of the finest collection that has ever been dispersed in that manner. As was to be expected, considerable speculation has been indulged in as to the identity of the owner but all of the guesses have shot wide of the mark. Every prominent collector who has been active of recent years has received due consideration but the real identity of the owner has not been discovered.

We now beg to state that the collection which we are to sell is that of Mr. Frederick William Hunter, who has been known as an ardent collector for twenty years or more, and who acquired some prominence in the buying field by his purchase of the 2c rose British Guiana, in the De Coppet sale, for \$1,010. The fact that this stamp is contained in the collection, and that it is complete in almost every stamp of lesser importance, will prove to our readers that our statement that the collection is the finest one that has ever been sold at auction is not an exaggerated one.

Mr. Hunter has not lost his interest in stamps but, having identified himself a few years ago with a stamp company, he finds it impossible to reconcile his interests as a dealer with his enthusiasm as a collector. He has been for some time considering the sale of his stamps and has brought the matter to a head by placing them in our hands to be offered at public auction. We deem it necessary only to add that the collection is to be sold absolutely without reserve and that every stamp, no matter what it may realize, will be sold to the highest bidder. The Hon. Peter Funk will be conspicuous by his absence, and collectors may rest absolutely assured that the competition will be a fair one and that they will not be confronted by a lot of reserve bids which will make it impossible for them to obtain fine articles at a reasonable figure.

A Catalogue for Advanced Collectors

—OF—

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

URUGUAY.

Currency : 100 CENTAVOS=1 REAL=\$.13 U. S. Currency.

100 CENTESIMOS=1 REAL=\$.13 U. S. Currency (until 1864).

100 CENTESIMOS=1 PESO=\$.60 U. S. Currency (since 1864).

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

A. Private undertaking of M. Lapido with the sanction and under the supervision of the government.

October, 1856.

Lithographed on white wove paper; the value is expressed in centavos and reals. Size : 19x22¼ mm.



- 1 60c pale blue
- 2 60c deep blue
- 3 60c indigo
- 4 80c green
- 5 80c deep green
- 6 1r vermillion
- 7 1r deep vermillion

Lithographed on white wove paper, value also expressed in centavos. Size: 19x22¼ mm.



- 8 60c blue

This stamp is considered an essay by most authorities.

November 6th, 1857.

Lithographed on white wove paper, the

value is expressed in centesimos. Size : 24x22¼ mm.



- 9 120c blue
- 10 120c deep blue
- 11 120c greenish blue
- 12 180c pale green
- 13 180c green
- 14 180c deep green
- 15 240c pale vermillion
- 16 240c vermillion
- 17 240c deep vermillion
- 18 240c brown red

Varieties :

a. 180 centesimos stamp printed in the color of the 240 centesimos.

19 180c vermillion

b. *Tête bêche.*

- 20 120c blue
- 21 180c green

B. GOVERNMENT ISSUE.

July 1st, 1859.

Lithographed on white wove paper; the numerals of value are in thin figures. There are a number of varieties of each value, the difference consisting in the numerals of value which are slightly different on each stamp; as we do not know of how many stamps each sheet was composed, we cannot state how many varieties there are of each. Size : 23x21¼ mm.



- 23 60c lilac
- 23 60c gray lilac
- 24 80c orange
- 25 80c yellow orange
- 26 100c red brown
- 27 100c pale red brown
- 28 120c blue
- 29 120c pale blue
- 30 180c green
- 31 180c deep green
- 32 240c vermillion
- 33 240c deep vermillion

Varieties :

a. 240 centesimos stamp cut in two, each half being used as 120 centesimos.

34 120c deep vermillion (half of 240c)
b. Inscription at the left reads COBREO instead of CORREO.

- 35 100c red brown
- 36 120c blue
- 37 180c green

This variety is undoubtedly caused by defective impression.
1860.

Same type and impression as preceeding issue but the numerals of value are in heavier type. There are also a number of varieties of each value, the numerals of value differing slightly in each stamp of the sheet.



A. Fine impression.

- 38 60c gray lilac
- 39 60c lilac
- 40 60c rose lilac
- 41 80c yellow
- 42 80c orange yellow
- 43 100c rose
- 44 100c pale rose
- 45 100c carmine
- 46 120c blue
- 47 120c pale blue
- 48 120c deep blue
- 49 180c green
- 50 180c deep green

Varieties : Inscription at the left reads "COBREO."

- 51 60c lilac
- 52 80c yellow
- 53 100c rose

- 54 120c blue
- 55 180c green
- B. Coarse impression.
- 56 60c brown lilac
- 57 60c lilac
- 58 60c violet
- 59 80c orange yellow
- 60 100c carmine
- 61 120c dull blue
- 62 180c green

Varieties : Inscription at the left reads "COBREO."

- 63 60c lilac
- 64 80c orange yellow
- 65 100c carmine
- 66 120c dull blue
- 67 180c green

February, 1864.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Size: 18½ to 19 x 21 to 21½ mm.



- 68 06c rose
- 69 06c pale rose
- 70 06c vermillion
- 71 06c brick red
- 72 08c yellow green
- 73 08c pale yellow green
- 74 08c deep yellow green
- 75 10c ochre
- 76 10c yellow brown
- 77 12c blue
- 78 12c pale blue
- 79 12c dark blue

Varieties :

a. 12 centesimos stamps cut diagonally in two, each half being used as 6 centesimos.

80 6c blue (half of 12c)

b. *Tête bêche.*

81 08c yellow green

c. Laid paper.

82 06c rose

January 1st, 1866.

Provisional issue.

Stamps of preceding issue surcharged with new value in black numerals, at the right and left of the label containing the original denomination of value.



83. 5c on 12c blue, black surcharge
 84. 5c on 12c deep blue " "
 85. 10c on 08c yellow green " "
 86. 10c on 08c pale yellow green, black surcharge
 87. 15c on 10c ochre, black surcharge
 88. 15c on 10c yellow brown " "
 89. 20c on 06c rose " "
 90. 20c on 06c pale rose " "
 91. 20c on 06c brick red " "
 92. 20c on 06c vermillion " "

Varieties:

- a. Surcharge inverted.
 93. 5c on 12c blue, black surcharge
 94. 15c on 10c ochre " "
 95. 20c on 06c rose " "
 b. New value surcharged four times.
 96. 5c on 12c blue, black surcharge
 97. 10c on 08c yellow green, black surcharge
 98. 15c on 10c ochre, black surcharge
 99. 20c on 06c rose " "
 c. New value surcharged six times.
 100. 5c on 12c blue, black surcharge
 d. Pair, one without surcharge.
 101. 5c on 12c blue, black surcharge
 102. 20c on 06c rose " "
 e. Surcharged "10" instead of "5."
 103. 10c on 12c blue, black surcharge
 f. Surcharged "5" instead of "15."
 104. 5c on 10c ochre, black surcharge
 g. Surcharged "10" instead of "15."
 105. 10c on 10c ochre, black surcharge
 h. Surcharged "10" instead of "20."
 106. 10c on 06c rose, black surcharge
 j. *Tête bêche*.
 107. 10c on 08c yellow green, black surcharge
 k. *Tête-bêche*, surcharge inverted.
 108. 10c on 8c yellow green, black surcharge
 l. Surcharged "20" instead of "15."
 109. 20c on 10c ochre, black surcharge
 m. New value surcharged four times, one of which is inverted.
 110. 15 on 10c ochre, black surcharge
 n. New value surcharge thrice.
 111. 10c on 08c yellow green, black surcharge
 112. 15c on 10c ochre, black surcharge
 113. 20c on 06c rose " "
 o. New value surcharged thrice, one of which is inverted.
 114. 15c on 10c ochre, black surcharge
 p. New value surcharged only once, at the right.
 115. 20c on 06c rose, black surcharge

January 10th, 1866.

Lithographed on white wove paper, varying in texture from thin to medium. Size: 19x23½ mm.



116. 5c blue
 117. 5c pale blue
 118. 5c dull blue
 119. 5c ultramarine
 120. 5c deep ultramarine
 121. 10c yellow green
 122. 10c bright green
 123. 10c blue green
 124. 15c yellow
 125. 15c orange yellow
 126. 20c rose
 127. 20c deep rose
 128. 20c violet rose

Varieties:

- a. Numeral with white flag.
 129. 5c blue
 130. 5c pale blue
 131. 5c dull blue
 132. 5c ultramarine
 133. 5c deep ultramarine
 b. "CENTECIMOS" instead of "CENTECOS."
 134. 5c blue
 135. 5c pale blue
 136. 5c dull blue
 137. 5c ultramarine
 138. 5c deep ultramarine
 c. "s" of "CENTECIMOS" is very small.
 139. 5c blue
 140. 5c pale blue
 141. 5c dull blue
 142. 5c ultramarine
 143. 5c deep ultramarine
 d. "CENTECIMO" without final "s."
 144. 5c blue
 145. 5c pale blue
 146. 5c dull blue
 147. 5c ultramarine
 148. 5c deep ultramarine
 e. There are two lines of shading in the space below the cow.
 149. 5c blue
 150. 5c pale blue
 151. 5c dull blue
 152. 5c ultramarine
 153. 5c deep ultramarine

f. There are no lines of shading in the space below the horse.

- 154 5c blue
- 155 5c pale blue
- 156 5c dull blue
- 157 5c ultramarine
- 158 5c deep ultramarine

g. "I" of "CENTECIMOS" omitted.

- 159 10c yellow green
- 160 10c bright green
- 161 10c blue green

h. "CENTECIMOS" instead of "CENTECIMOS."

- 162 10c yellow green
- 163 10c bright green
- 164 10c blue green

All these varieties are caused by defective transfers.

j. "CENTECIMOS" instead of "CENTECIMOS."

- 165 5c blue

k. "CENTECIMOS."

- 166 5c blue

l. "CENTECIMOS."

- 167 5c blue

m. "CENTECIMOS."

- 168 5c blue

n. "DIEZ" instead of "DIEZ."

- 169 10c green

o. "DIEZ" instead of "DIEZ."

- 170 10c green

p. "DIEZ."

- 171 10c green

Varieties "j" to "p" are undoubtedly caused by defective impression.

q. 10 centecimos stamps cut in two, either vertically, horizontally or diagonally, each half being used as 5 centecimos.

- 172 5c green (half of 10c)

r. 15 centecimos stamps cut in three, each third being used as 5 centecimos.

- 173 5c yellow (third of 15c)

s. 20 centecimos stamps cut in four, each quarter being used as 5 centecimos.

- 174 5c rose (quarter of 20c)

t. 20 centecimos stamps cut in two, either vertically, horizontally or diagonally, each half being used as 10 centecimos.

- 175 10c rose (half of 20c)

u. Inner frame at top consists of a double line.

- 176 10c yellow green

- 177 10c bright green

- 178 10c blue green

v. Rouletted (unofficially)

- 179 15c yellow

October 1st, 1866.

Lithographed on thin hard white wove paper. Size: 20x23½mm.



- 180 1c black

January, 1872.

Same type and impression as issues of January 10 and October 1, 1866.

A. White wove paper varying from thin to medium.

1° Perforated 9½.

- 181 5c blue
- 182 10c green
- 183 15c orange yellow
- 184 20c deep rose

2° Perforated 12.

- 185 5c blue

3° Perforated 12½.

- 186 1c black
- 187 5c blue
- 188 5c pale blue
- 189 5c deep blue
- 190 5c ultramarine
- 191 10c green
- 192 10c yellow green
- 193 15c yellow
- 194 15c orange yellow
- 195 20c rose
- 196 20c deep rose
- 197 20c violet rose

4° Perforated 13½.

- 198 1c black
- 199 5c blue
- 200 5c pale blue
- 201 5c deep blue
- 202 5c ultramarine
- 203 10c green
- 204 10c yellow green
- 205 15c yellow
- 206 15c orange yellow
- 207 20c rose
- 208 20c deep rose
- 209 20c violet rose

5° Perforated 10x12½.

- 210 5c blue

6° Perforated 9½ to 10½ irregularly.

- 211 15c orange yellow
- 212 20c rose

7° Perforated 10½ to 12½ irregularly.

- 213 20c rose

Varieties:

a. Numeral with white flag.

- 214 5c blue
- 215 5c pale blue
- 216 5c deep blue
- 217 5c ultramarine

- b. "CENTECIMOS."
 218 5c blue
 219 5c pale blue
 220 5c deep blue
 221 5c ultramarine
 c. "s" of "CENTECIMOS" is very small.
 222 5c blue
 223 5c pale blue
 224 5c deep blue
 225 5c ultramarine
 d. "CENTECIMO" without final "s."
 226 5c blue
 227 5c pale blue
 228 5c deep blue
 229 5c ultramarine
 e. There are two lines of shading in the space below the cow.
 230 5c blue
 231 5c pale blue
 232 5c deep blue
 233 5c ultramarine
 f. There are no lines of shading in the space below the horse.
 234 5c blue
 235 5c pale blue
 236 5c deep blue
 237 5c ultramarine
 g. "i" of "CENTECIMOS" omitted.
 238 10c green
 239 10c yellow green
 h. "CENTECIMOS."
 240 10c green
 241 10c yellow green
 j. Inner frame at top consists of a double line.
 242 10c green
 243 10c yellow green
 k. "CENTECIMOS."
 244 5c blue
 l. "CENTECIMOS."
 245 5c blue
 m. "CENTECIMOS."
 246 5c blue
 n. "CENTECIMOS."
 247 5c blue
 o. "DIZ."
 248 10c green
 p. "DIFZ."
 249 10c green
 q. "DIBZ."
 250 10c green
 r. Imperforate vertically.
 251 20c rose
 s. 10 centecimos stamps cut in two either vertically, horizontally or diagonally, each half being used as 5 centecimos.
 251a 5c green (half of 10c)
 t. 20 centecimos stamps cut in two either vertically, horizontally or diagonally, each half being used as 10 centecimos.
 252 10c rose (half of 20c)
 B. Pelure paper.
 1° Perforated 11½.
 253 5c blue
 254 10c yellow green

- 255 15c yellow
 256 20c rose
 2° Perforated 12.
 257 5c blue
 258 10c yellow green
 259 15c yellow
 260 20c rose

Varieties:

- a. Numeral with white head.
 261 5c blue
 b. "CENTECIMOS."
 262 5c blue
 c. "s" of "CENTECIMOS" is very small.
 263 5c blue
 d. "CENTECIMO" without final "s."
 264 5c blue
 e. There are two lines of shading in the space below the cow.
 265 5c blue
 f. There are no lines of shading in the space below the horse.
 266 5c blue
 g. "i" of "CENTECIMOS" omitted.
 267 5c blue
 h. "CENTECIMOS."
 268 10c yellow green
 j. Inner frame at top consists of a double line.
 269 10c yellow green

Some of the stamps of this issue, both perforate and imperforate are found watermarked double lined capitals and numeral, the initial letters measuring 19mm., and the others as well as the numerals 14 mm. in height; this watermark, constituting the trade mark of the paper manufacturer, reads as follows:

ORIGINAL TURKEY MILLS 1865

It covers the space of 17 or 18 stamps; on the 1 centesimo stamps it is found at the bottom of the sheet in the three lower horizontal rows, on the other values it is placed sideways at the left or right side of the sheet.

January 1st, 1877.

Engraved on white wove paper, the 10, 20, and 50 centesimos are of the same type. Sizes: 1c, 18¼x23¼ mm; 5c, 18¼x23 mm; 10, 20, 50c, 1p, 18¼x23 mm.





Rouletted 8.

- 270 1c red brown
271 5c green
272 10c vermillion
273 20c yellow brown
274 50c black
275 1p blue

The 1 peso stamps were not placed in use, on account of a mistake made in the coat of arms, the quarterings being reversed, so that the "horse" and the "scales" were at the right instead of at the left.

Varieties:

a. 10 centesimos stamps cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a 5 centesimos stamp.

- 276 5c vermillion (half of 10c)

b. 20 centesimos stamps cut diagonally in two, each half being used as 10 centesimos.

- 277 10c yellow brown (half of 20c)

May 1st, 1879.

Type similar to 1 peso stamp of preceding issue, but the error in the coat of arms corrected; engraved on white wove paper. Size: $18\frac{1}{2} \times 23$ mm.



Rouletted 8.

- 278 1p blue
October 23d, 1880.

Same type as 1 centesimo stamp of issue of January 1st, 1877; lithographed on white wove paper. Size: $18\frac{1}{2} \times 23$ mm.

1° Rouletted 6.

- 279 1c pale brown
280 1c chocolate brown

Variety: Imperforate vertically.

- 281 1c pale brown

2° Rouletted $12\frac{1}{2}$.

- 282 1c brown

August 25th, 1881.

Lithographed, portrait of Joaquin Suarez, on white wove paper. Size: $18 \times 22\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.

- 283 7c blue

Varieties:

- a. Imperforate.
284 7c blue
b. Imperforate vertically.
285 7c blue
c. Imperforate horizontally.
286 7c blue

May 15th and July 11th, 1882.

Lithographed on white wove paper. All the stamps on the sheet are numbered consecutively from 1 to 100. Sizes: 1c, $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; 2c, $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.

- 287 1c green, 100 varieties (May)
288 2c rose carmine, 100 varieties (July)
Variety: Imperforate.
289 1c green

March 16 and April 1, 1883.

Lithographed on white wove paper. The 5 centesimos bears the portrait of Maximo Santos and the 10 centesimos that of Artigas. Sizes: 1c, 20×25 mm.; 2c, $21 \times 24\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; 5c, 20×26 mm.; 10c, $21 \times 24\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



I. Thin wove paper.

1° Perforated 12.

290 1c green (March)

291 10c brown (April)

2° Perforated 12x12½, or vice versa.

292 1c green

293 1c yellow green

294 2c red (April)

295 5c gray blue (March)

296 5c dark blue "

296a 10c brown

Varieties:

a. Imperforate.

297 1c green

298 2c red

299 5c dark blue

b. Imperforate vertically.

300 1c green

301 2c red

302 5c dark blue

c. Imperforate horizontally.

303 5c dark blue

d. 10 centesimos stamps cut in two, each half being used as 5 centesimos.

304 5c brown (half of 10c)

3° Perforated 12x13 or vice versa.

305 2c red

306 10c brown

II. Thick wove paper.

Perforated 12.

307 1c yellow green

308 2c red

September 21st, 1883.

Provisional issue.

5 centesimos stamps of the issue of January 1st, 1897, surcharged vertically in black "1883 PROVISORIO," in two lines.



Rouletted 8.

309 5c green, black surcharge

Varieties:

a. Double surcharge.

310 5c green, black surcharge

b. Double surcharge "PROVISORIO."

311 5c green, black surcharge

c. Surcharged in red.

312 5c green, red surcharge

January 16th, 1884

Provisional issue.

10 centesimos stamps of the issue of January 1st, 1877, surcharged diagonally in black "PROVISORIO 1 CENTESIMO 1884," in three lines.



Rouletted 8.

313 1c on 10c vermilion, black surcharge

Varieties:

a. Small figure "1"

314 1c on 10c vermilion, black surcharge

b. Surcharge inverted.

315 1c on 10c vermilion, black surcharge

January 25th, 1884.

A. Provisional issue.

2 centesimo stamps of the issue of April 1st, 1883, surcharged horizontally in black "PROVISORIO 1884," in two lines.



Perforated 12½.

316 2c rose carmine, black surcharge
100 varieties*Variety:* Surcharge inverted.

317 2c rose carmine, black surcharge

B. Regular issue.

Lithographed on thick soft white wove paper. Size: 18¼x24¼ mm.



Perforated 12½.

318 5c ultramarine

April 10th, 1884.

Type similar to preceding regular issue, but re-engraved, the rays of the sun and the horizontal lines of the groundwork being wider apart; lithographed on thin hard white wove paper. Size: 18¼x24mm.



Perforated 12½.

319 5c dull blue

Variety: Imperforate horizontally.

320 5c dull blue

May 1st, 1884.

Engraved on white wove paper. The 7 and 10 centesimos stamps bear respectively the portraits of Artigas and Maximo Santos. Sizes: 1c, 18½x23mm; 2c, 19x23¼mm.; 7c, 19x22¾mm.; 10, 20 and 25c, 18½x23mm.



Rouletted 8.

321 1c lilac gray

322 1c deep lilac gray

323 1c olive green

324 1c sage green

325 1c green

326 1c bright green

327 2c rose

328 2c vermilion

329 2c brick red

330 2c brown red

331 7c brown

332 10c brown

333 20c violet

334 25c purple

December 19th, 1884.

Engraved on white wove paper. Size: 19x22¾mm.



Rouletted 8.

335 5c dull blue

Variety: Imperforate horizontally.

336 5c dull blue

December 1st, 1886.

Same type impression and paper as preceding issue.

Rouletted 8.

337 5c violet

October 17th, 1887.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Size: 20½x24¼mm.



Rouletted 9.

338 10c violet

339 10c gray lilac

340 10c slate

Variety: Imperforate horizontally.

341 10c violet

January 1st, 1888.

Same type, impression and paper as issues of May and December, 1884, except the 10 centesimos which is of a new type. Size: 18½x22 mm.



Rouletted 8.

342 2c carmine

343 5c ultramarine

344 7c orange

345 10c purple

346 20c brown

347 25c vermilion

October 14th, 1889.

Provisional issue.

5 centesimos stamps of the issue of December 1st, 1886, surcharged horizontally "PROVISORIO."



Rouletted 8.

1° Black surcharge.

348 5c violet, black surcharge

Variety: PROAISORIO.

349 5c violet, black surcharge

2° Red surcharge.

350 5c violet, red surcharge

Variety: PROAISORIO.

351 5c violet, red surcharge

The red surcharge is given on the authority of Mr. Moens, who includes it in his catalogue.

December 1st, 1889 and May 1st 1890.

Engraved on white wove paper. Size: 19x22½ mm.



1° Perforated 15.

352 1c yellow green
353 2c rose carmine (December 1889)
354 5c blue
355 7c bistre brown
356 10c blue green
357 20c orange
358 25c red brown
359 50c light blue
360 1p lilac

Varieties:

a. Imperforate.
361 1c yellow green
b. Imperforate horizontally.
362 1c yellow green
363 5c blue
c. Printed on both sides.
364 10c blue green

2° Perforated 14.

365 1c yellow green
366 2c rose carmine
367 5c blue
368 7c bistre brown
369 10c blue green
370 20c orange
371 25c red brown

3° Perforated 14½.

372 1c yellow green
373 2c rose carmine
374 5c blue
375 7c bistre brown
376 10c blue green
377 20c orange
378 25c red brown
379 50c light blue
380 1p lilac

4° Perforated 13½x14 or vice versa.

381 1c yellow green
382 2c rose carmine
383 5c blue
384 7c bistre brown
385 10c blue green
386 20c orange

5° Perforated 14½x15 or vice versa.

387 2c rose carmine
388 5c blue
389 7c bistre brown

6° Perforated 13½.

390 10c blue green

These are the perforations seen by us, it is, however, more than probable that others exist, as in the subsequent issues.

August 19th, 1891.

Provisional issue.

5 centesimos stamps of the issue of December 1st, 1886, surcharged diagonally in red "PROVISORIO 1891" in two lines.



Rouletted 8.

391 5c violet, red surcharge

Varieties:

a. Double surcharge.

392 5c violet, red surcharge

b. "1891" instead of "1891."

393 5c violet, red surcharge

c. "8" of "1891" omitted.

394 5c violet, red surcharge

d. "OVISORIO."

395 5c violet, red surcharge

e. "ORIO."

396 5c violet, red surcharge

f. Accent on "1."

397 5c violet, red surcharge

January 18th, 1892.

Provisional issue.

I. 1 centesimo stamps of the issue of May 1st, 1884, surcharged horizontally in red "PROVISORIO 1892," in two lines.



Rouletted 8.

398 1c green, red surcharge

Varieties:

a. Surcharge inverted.

399 1c green, red surcharge

b. Double surcharge.

400 1c green, red surcharge

c. "PREVISORIO" instead of "PROVISORIO."

401 1c green, red surcharge

d. Double surcharge, one inverted.

402 1c green, red surcharge

e. Space between "18" and "91".

403 1c green, red surcharge

f. Space between "1" and "892".

404 1c green, red surcharge

g. Pair, with additional surcharge between the first two.

405 1c green, red surcharge

II. 7 centesimos stamps of the issue of May, 1890 surcharged horizontally in red "CINCO CENTESIMOS PROVISORIO 1892," in four lines.



1° Perforated 14.

406 5c on 7c bistre brown, red surcharge

2° Perforated 14½.

407 5c on 7c bistre brown, red surcharge

3° Perforated 15.

408 5c on 7c bistre brown, red surcharge

4° Perforated 13½x14 or vice versa.

409 5c on 7c lilac brown, red surcharge

Varieties:

a. Surcharge inverted.

410 5c on 7c bistre brown, red surcharge

b. Double surcharge.

411 5c on 7c bistre brown, red surcharge

c. Double surcharge, one inverted.

412 5c on 7c bistre brown, red surcharge

d. "PREVISORIO."

413 5c on 7c bistre brown, red surcharge

e. Grave accent on "E" of "CENTESIMOS."

414 5c on 7c bistre brown, red surcharge

f. Space between "18" and "92".

415 5c on 7c bistre brown, red surcharge

February 14th, 1892.

Provisional issue.

20 centesimos stamps of the issue of May 1st, 1890 surcharged horizontally in black "UN CENTESIMO PROVISORIO 1892," in four lines.



1° Perforated 14.

416 1c on 20c orange, black surcharge

2° Perforated 14½.

417 1c on 20c orange, black surcharge

3° Perforated 15.

418 1c on 20c orange, black surcharge

Varieties:

a. Imperforate vertically.

419 1c on 20c orange, black surcharge

b. Surcharge inverted.

420 1c on 20c orange, black surcharge

- c. Space between "18" and "92".
 421 1c on 20c orange, black surcharge
 d. Circumflex accent on second "E" of
 "CENTESIMOS".

422 1c on 20c orange, black surcharge

March and April, 1892.

Engraved on white wove paper. Size 16x
 22 mm.



- 1° Perforated 13½.
 423 1c green (March 9th)
 424 2c rose carmine "
 425 5c blue (April 10th)
 426 10c orange "
 2° Perforated 14.
 427 1c green
 428 2c rose carmine
 429 5c blue
 430 10c orange
 3° Perforated 14½.
 431 1c green
 432 2c rose carmine
 433 5c blue
 434 10c orange
 4° Perforated 15.
 435 1c green
 436 2c rose carmine
 437 5c blue
 438 10c orange
 5° Perforated 13½x14 or vice versa.
 439 1c green
 440 2c rose carmine
 441 5c blue
 442 10c orange

Varieties:

- a. Imperforate vertically.
 443 2c rose carmine
 b. Imperforate horizontally.
 444 2c rose carmine

May 15th and June 1st, 1894.

Engraved on white wove paper. The 1, 2,
 5, 7, 10, 20, 25, 50 centesimos and 1 peso

are of the same type as the corresponding
 values of the issues of December 1889 and
 May 1890 but printed in different colors;
 the 2 and 3 pesos are of a new design.
 Sizes: 2 and 3 pesos, 18x22½ mm.



- 1° Perforated 13½.
 445 1c blue (May 15)
 446 2c brown red (June 1)
 2° Perforated 14.
 447 1c blue
 448 1c deep blue
 449 2c brown red
 450 5c rose carmine (June 1)
 451 7c green "
 452 10c orange "
 453 20c brown "
 454 25c vermillion "
 455 50c lilac "
 456 1p light blue "
 457 2p lilac "
 458 3p dull violet "
 3° Perforated 14½.
 459 1c blue
 460 1c deep blue
 461 2c brown red
 462 5c rose carmine
 4° Perforated 15.
 463 1c blue
 464 1c deep blue
 465 2c brown red
 466 5c rose carmine
 467 7c green
 468 10c orange
 469 20c brown
 470 25c vermillion
 471 50c lilac
 5° Perforated 12x14 or vice versa.
 472 1c blue
 473 2c brown red
 474 5c rose carmine
 6° Perforated 12½x14 or vice versa.
 475 1c deep blue
 476 2c brown red
 477 5c rose carmine
 7° Perforated 13½x12 or vice versa.
 478 1c blue
 479 2c brown red
 480 5c rose carmine
 8° Perforated 12½x13½ or vice versa.
 481 1c blue
 482 2c brown red
 483 5c rose carmine

Our English Letter.

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, 27 May, 1899.

There is a great deal of commotion just now in trade circles, but it is not of an altogether desirable sort. It has been immediately occasioned by the publication of very serious charges against Hilckes & Co. as a company. As the matter seems likely to get into the law courts I need say no more about it for the present, except to express a very general regret that this sort of thing should arise to disturb the quiet of the philatelic fraternity. The articles in which the charges are made are published by a new journal—*Stamps*—and are very smartly written, but, after all is said and done, this kind of thing leaves an unpleasant after-taste, and must be prejudicial to the general philatelic good.

The New Issue dealers seem to be at cross purposes as to the price which they shall charge for new issues. In the Strand some charge double face, others considerably less. Gibbons is credited with cutting the prices of new issues too low. From the collectors point of view I do not complain, but from what I know of the New Issue trade there is a great deal more risk and loss in it than most people imagine.

A side question has arisen on the subject of a Collectors' Catalogue. There seems to be a very general demand that collectors, if they publish one on their own account, should also price it. Whilst I admit that in numbers of cases collectors are in a better position to judge of the relative rarity of stamps than the average catalogue publisher I am at a loss to understand on what ground collectors can claim the right of pricing other people's goods. Several well-known collectors on your side have written me urging that the collectors' catalogue should be priced, and one candidly tells me that an unpriced catalogue would not be at all popular with collectors on your side. I shall be glad to know on what ground they claim to price goods in the buying, or selling, or supplying of which they have practically no voice. The desire to price is a very general one, indeed I know few who agree with me as to the publication of an unpriced catalogue, but I can get no defence of the claim to price from them but the very vague statement that an unpriced catalogue would be of no use. I look at the matter from the purely philatelic point of view, and regard the pricing as an exclusively trade concern.

No number of the *Philatelic Record* appears to have been published since the March issue; why, I know not.

Rare stamps continue to fetch above Gibbons' new prices. Last night's sale was notable in this direction, and the general opinion appears to be that Gibbons' new prices are, in a number of cases, far below real market value.

LONDON, 8th June, 1899.

There is a good deal of what may be termed feeling the pulse of the market just now in the selling of the first provisional of Crete. Only one of our dealers has yet secured any stock, so far as I have been able to ascertain, and it would look as if those persons who have any for sale are asking absurd prices, or are holding them for big prices. Cautious dealers refuse to buy till they see what the market is to be. Meanwhile, a few are offered, now and again, at famine prices. One dealer told me a few days since that he had a pair offered him recently but the price was £12. Anyone who pays such a ridiculous price will assuredly burn his fingers. The wise will wait till the cornerers have unloaded.

In all, it is stated, there were 3000 printed and issued, and the original die is reported to have been destroyed in the presence of officials.

3000 should go round fairly well without any famine prices. The stamp is no doubt a very interesting one. It seems to have been issued to meet real requirements while the regular issue was being got ready, and was apparently issued by the Austrian Post Office, acting for the International Control. The issue was chronicled and illustrated in the February number of the *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY*, page 100.

An unused pair and a copy on the original envelope are before me in my own collection. They are printed on a soft porous paper of poor quality, and apparently struck with a rubber stamp in violet aniline ink. As noted by the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, a pencil line surrounds each stamp, evidently showing that the paper was ruled off in pencil first and the stamps then carefully struck in the blank spaces. The gum is white.

Rarity and prices is an old theme. Major Evans uses it as a text for an editorial in the May number of the *Monthly Journal*. The average man is puzzled when he is told that a stamp of which a certain number was printed fetched a thousand pounds whilst another stamp of which even a smaller number was printed may be had for as many shillings. Of course it is the old question of supply and demand and fashion. A fashionable stamp will always command a much higher price than a little known variety. This is found to be the case even in stamps of the same country.

Die 1. of Kashmir is as dead as a door nail. Major Evans is unable to find any evidence so strong in its favor as that which has been adduced against it. This is the result of a special appeal of his for further light. But whilst the Indian collectors openly attribute the forgery to European sources Major Evans thinks the fact that the bogus claimant was printed on native paper suggests its native origin. But surely, if a forger was up to his work, he would take care to secure a supply of the native paper.

According to to-day's news, Spain is selling the last of her stamp issuing Colonies to Germany. Some days since it was announced that she had agreed to sell what you have left her in the Pacific to Germany, and now she is completing her severance from her colonial possessions by selling the Island of Fernando Po to the same customer. It is curious to note that of the two great old world colonising powers, Spain and Portugal, Portugal, though the weaker of the two, has longer preserved her colonial possessions; for despite the fact that Portugal is a very tottering concern, she still has a goodly array of stamp issuing colonies.

Fernando Po, which is used chiefly as a penal settlement by Spain, is an island in the Gulf of Guinea, and has an area of about 800 square miles and a population of 45,000. Thus endeth the philatelic colonial chapter of Spain

Having, after many years of tireless agitation, secured Imperial Penny Postage, Mr. Henniker Heaton has now entered on the war path to secure Universal Penny Postage, and I am a sanguine enough believer in the persistent work of this earnest reformer to think that he will, before many years are passed, be able to persuade the Postal Congress to agree to his proposed Universal Penny rate. The road to its adoption is being paved for it in more ways than one, notably by Germany and France who have lowered their colonial rates to the Imperial Penny rate, so that it is not a far cry to complete the process by extending it to the few places that are still taxed at the 2½d. rate.

Another postal change Mr. Heaton has set out to obtain is a much more drastic one, namely a penny per pound parcel rate. Whether this is for this country only or for the world is not stated. Presumably it is for this country as a start.

We are still waiting for the New Zealand printing of the Waterlow stamps. According to the latest news the printing was to have been started in April at the Govt. Printing Office, Wellington, on small star N Z paper. Curiosity runs high as to the varieties which the local printings will give birth to in the shape of colors and perforations. The *Australian Philatelist* says the first lot will be perf. 11.

Meanwhile attention is being diverted to Tasmania which, as you will have noted, is having a picture series prepared by the designers of the New Zealand set.

If the other colonies in the Australian continent are going to make hay while the sun shines by following the example of New Zealand they will have to be quick about it for Federation will probably stop the way before another twelve months.

Griqualand's are not everybody's taste. They are too much in the surcharge line for the average man, still they are desirable stamps for all that. So at least thinks one of our shrewd Strand dealers who sometime ago started their study and acquisition. Eventually he cleared out his brother dealers and to-day, if we want bargains, it is not to Gibbons but to Hadlow we must apply.

We cannot quite comprehend the true inwardness of the issue announced on your side for Guam and are asking whether separate stamps are to follow for each of the hundreds of rocks that will now fall under the sway of the stars and stripes. Even poor poverty stricken Spain never thought of issuing a stamp for the Marianne Islands, to say nothing of one of the lot with the population of an ordinary small American township-village.

What with a few dollars worth for this island of no consequence, Omahas, Periodical reprints &c., your postal authorities are not as scrupulous as one would expect the postal authorities of a great nation to be.

The first Chile, 1st issue, 10c blue, with error of watermark 20, offered at public auction here, turned up at one of Venton, Bull & Coper's auctions the other day, and it fetched £6.10.0, not a bad price I should say. The watermark was inverted, but no particular value is to be added to the stamp on that account, for inverteds are common on the first issues of Chile.

Some good folks are very much exercised as to the value of Exchange clubs as a means for the exchange of sale or duplicates. One "well known collector" sends the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* the following result of his experience:—

	Value of sheets.	Stamps sold.
July packet,	£ 4.11.3	2.1
Aug. "	17. 2.0	4.3
Sept. "	10.11.0	9.6
Oct. "	19. 4.2	3.9
Nov. "	9. 3.6	10.11
Dec. "	21.17.0	17.5 ½

This is described as "a miserable return," and of that there can be no doubt. As a matter of fact the disposal of duplicates is an important question, and is likely to become more so. Duplicates will have to be disposed of somehow and, unless some reasonable outlet is found to satisfy the collector, there may be changes in the philatelic firmament that may not be altogether acceptable to some dealers who expect to rook collectors of their best stamps at a quarter of catalogue prices.

I know some collectors who have accumulated large stocks of duplicates simply because they have not been able to work them off at anything approaching reasonable prices. This sort of thing cannot go on forever, and

as Exchange clubs are held to be more or less of a failure in the matter, some other method will have to be found, and if it is found in a collectors' mutual sale and exchange society some dealers will probably wish they had done more than they have to help collectors in the disposal of their accumulations. The supply stores have cut seriously into the profits of the ordinary trader. A similar movement among stamp collectors would be equally disastrous to some of the stamp dealing fraternity. I merely mention this matter as one worth considering from the dealers' point of view. A few well placed big collectors get their duplicates worked off at a fixed commission, but the average collector whistles in vain for any help whatever.

Collectors must not, however, overlook the fact that there is also a dealers side to the question, and that dealers' side takes cognizance of the fact that too many collectors' duplicates are made up of the refuse of collections which they have bought and stripped of most of the desirable stamps.

The April number of the *Philatelic Record* has really appeared. I saw it yesterday for the first time. I am assured that subsequent numbers have reached the printer, but when they will come out of that chrysalis stage seems somewhat problematical—as of yore. It is a thousand pities that an old journal with such a grand philatelic past should——

Mr. Castle has let the cat out of the bag as to the last great London Philatelic Exhibition. Says he, in the current number of the *London Philatelist*. "It was found in 1897 that the backs of the show cases, in many instances, stained the sheets or cards, and some valuable stamps narrowly escaped damage, while a large proportion of the sheets on which the exhibits were mounted were hopelessly stained." Those who sent their exhibits on the loose leaves of their albums must have had a lesson they are not likely to forget.

As the desire to possess only fine copies grows I am inclined to believe that the inclination to subject mint stamps to the risk of public exhibition will decrease, for the risk of injury will always be present even under the best of conditions.

The *Monthly Journal's* announcement that a new series will shortly be issued in the Transvaal has taken most people by surprise. It was thought that the change in the printing decreed by the Volksraad would only mean that the local printers would print from the current plates. Instead of that, if the *Monthly Journal* correspondent be correct, we are to have a portrait of President Kruger on some of the values. For a long time I have heard rumors of the preparation of a portrait of President Kruger for stamp purposes, but as it had not made its appearance I had set it down as having got no further than the essay stage.

LONDON, 12, June, 1899.

Mr. Henniker Heaton has a long letter in the *Times* newspaper of to day setting out a formidable list of postal reforms, every one of which he says is supported by a mass of letters from the people.

I will quote those which interest us as philatelists :—

"That a parcel post be established between this country and the United States of America, of whose exports we take 50 per cent. America has already a parcel post with many of our British Colonies.

"That the minimum price for a parcel shall be reduced to one penny per pound.

"That an Imperial or at least an international postage stamp should be brought into use, and until this is done a room should be set apart in each of the more important post offices of the kingdom for the sale of foreign and colonial stamps for small remittances and replies to letters.

"That the weight of a letter carried to India, Australia, &c., be increased from $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 1 oz. for the minimum stamp.

"That the charge for registering a letter shall not exceed one penny.

"That a reply foreign letter arrangement should be introduced, as we have now foreign reply post cards.

"That efforts be made to establish universal penny postage. It costs no more to send a letter to France than to Ireland."

These are only a few out of the 24 desirable reforms listed by Mr. Henniker Heaton in his letter, and he adds at the end that there are 50 other small reforms requiring attention.

What would our new issue dealers say to the establishment of post office competition in the sale of current foreign stamps, the post office selling at face against their double face or face and a half? But that reform is not at all likely to come off, for the simple reason that the game would not be worth the candle, and that other and simpler ways will be found out of such a difficulty.

My paper on a Catalogue for Collectors read before the London Society and published in the *London Philatelist* is republished *in extenso* in the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, but the *Fortnightly* urges that such a Catalogue should be priced. Now I wish those who insist that collectors should price stamps would tell me on what principle a buyer should be expected to price the goods he is asked to buy. I have no objections to pricing. I merely proposed that my ideal catalogue should be unpriced because I could see neither rhyme nor reason in buyers pricing the goods that others sell. As a collector I should liked to be allowed to price the stamps I wish to buy, indeed I should be very glad to settle the ruling price of all goods that I need to buy.

The Postage Stamps of the United States.

BY JOHN N. LUFF.

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(Continued from page 261.)

CARRIERS' STAMPS.—Continued.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Of the history of the carriers' stamps used in the city of Philadelphia we know nothing. For many years the stamps have been accepted by philatelists as belonging among the semi-official carriers' stamps and the manner in which they were used appears to confirm this conclusion. But, beyond what may be learned from examination of the stamps, we have little information. All the stamps bear the letters "U. S. P. O." and were at one time believed to be issues of the *Union Square Post Office*, a local post of New York City. After it was discovered that the stamps emanated from Philadelphia and belonged among the carriers' stamps it was decided that the letters were the initials of the words "UNITED STATES POST OFFICE," which is probably correct.



Type-set stamps with the value and certain letters in the lower part. The letters are: "H," "S," "L P" and "L S." In the *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY* for February, 1889 (page 57) there is listed a variety with the letters "L H" but this was probably intended for the variety with the letter "H" only. There are a number of varieties of setting for each letter or pair of letters. I have seen five varieties with the letter "H," one with "S," two with "L P," and five with "L S." It is believed that all these varieties and probably others occurred in one setting. But we do not know any fragments of sheets or even a pair to confirm this theory. The number of stamps in a sheet and the manner in which the varieties were arranged are, therefore, yet to be ascertained.

The purpose of these letters has never been satisfactorily explained. I venture to suggest that they are the initials of the carriers on whose routes they were employed. It is evident from the dates of the cancellations that the different varieties were in use at the same time. As the carriers were not paid a fixed salary but only for the letters they handled, it would be necessary that the stamps used by them should be marked in some way, in order that each might receive proper credit and compensation. Hence the initials. In subsequent issues the same end was attained by using stamps printed on paper of different colors or in inks of various colors. Reference to previous numbers of the *JOURNAL* will show that in other cities there were in concurrent use carriers' stamps printed on various papers or of different designs. In all these instances the object was, doubtless, to secure a division of the carriers' fees in accordance with the work performed by each.

In the collection of a New York philatelist there is a copy of this stamp, bearing the letters "L S" and cancelled "M—18, 1849." Beyond the initial

letter, the month is illegible. It must be March or May. Accepting the letter, this is the earliest known cancellation of any of the lettered stamps.

These stamps are printed on thick, soft, rose-colored paper and measure about $15\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

May, 18, 1849—May 25—1 cent black on rose. "L S"

1 cent black on rose. "L P"

June 16, 1849. 1 cent black on rose. "S"

July 16, 1850—Aug 10—1 cent black on rose. "H"

There are two counterfeits of these stamps. The first is in imitation of the variety with letters "L P." It measures $14\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The frame lines are much too thin and there is no period after "CENT." The letters of "PAID" are only $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm. high, instead of $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm. They are also narrower and set a little closer together than on the genuine stamps. The color of the paper is usually too pale. The second counterfeit is not nearly so dangerous. It is in imitation of the varieties lettered "L P" and "L S" and is printed on thin lilac-rose paper. The counterfeits are $16\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long and vary in height from $9\frac{1}{4}$ to 10 mm. The letters of the inscriptions are all too short and too heavy faced.



Type-set stamps, of similar design to those just described but without the letters in the lower corners. It is not known whether or not these stamps formed part of the setting of those with letters but, from the fact that the stamps on blue, vermilion and yellow paper are only known without letters, it is inferred that they are from another setting. From the postmarks we conclude that the stamps from the two settings were in use coincidentally. The stamps measure $15\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ mm. and are printed on a variety of papers. The rose-colored paper is thick and soft and is colored through. The other papers are glazed and colored on the surface only. Six varieties of this setting are known. The sheets probably contained from ten to twenty-five stamps.

May 14, 1849.

1 cent black on rose, dull rose

May 11, 1850—Dec 19, 1850. 1 cent black on blue, dark blue

1 cent black on vermilion

1 cent black on yellow

In the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for 1874 (page 124) we find listed a variety of this stamp, printed in blue on white paper. The same journal for 1889 (page 57) includes the stamp in black on white. As these varieties do not appear in the later lists we may infer that they were found not to exist.

So far as we know there are no counterfeits of these stamps which sufficiently resemble them to merit description.



Lithographed in color on a variety of papers. Apparently each stamp in the sheet differs from the others. I have recognized sixteen varieties. It is possible that some of them may be due to defective printing but, on the other hand, I have seen a number of copies of most of them, which would indicate that the varieties are constant. It has been said that the sheet contained twenty or twenty-five varieties but I have not been able to find anything to support this statement. A vertical strip of three and a horizontal pair—the latter with margin from the right of the sheet—are all that I have seen otherwise than singly.

The AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for 1889 says the stamps are engraved on wood and others have called them type-set and typographed. The variations in the relative positions of the inscriptions and ornaments to each other and to the surrounding frame were probably responsible for these conclusions. But a careful examination of the stamps shows them to be lithographed. The differences in position of the component parts were caused by transferring each part separately, instead of the design as a whole. None of these stamps are common but those most often seen are printed in gold bronze on paper surface-colored in black. This paper is highly glazed and has a purple sheen when held to the light. Size $19\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

White Wove Paper.

Mch. 18, 1850.—Oct. 8, 1852. 1 cent dull blue, dark dull blue.

Aug. 5, 1854.—Dec. 15, 1852. 1 cent black

Black Glazed Paper.

Mch. 31, 1851.—Dec. 13, 1851. 1 cent gold.

The older philatelic publications list this stamp in black on blue paper. I have not been able to locate a copy and have reached the conclusion that the stamp which they intended to describe was that printed in blue on white paper, which latter they do not mention.

There are at least four counterfeits of these stamps. One may be easily recognized by having a period after the "o" in the upper label and the serif of the "i" pointing to the left. In all the genuine stamps the serif is turned toward the right. On each of the other counterfeits there are two short and nearly vertical dashes below the "o" of "U. S. P. O". As some of the genuine stamps have two dots in nearly the same position, this cannot be regarded as a positive test and any doubtful specimens should be compared with photographic reproductions of the original varieties.



TYPE I.



TYPE II.

We have now to consider two designs which are certainly very puzzling. In addition to the fact that they are of some considerable degree of rarity, they appear to have been used, at different times, as adhesive stamps, envelope stamps and postmarks. It is not always possible to decide for which of the last two purposes they were used. This confusion is largely due to

the irregular manner in which they were hand-stamped on the envelopes. Type I is usually applied at the left side, sometimes in the upper corner but more often in a position about equally distant from the upper and lower edges. Type II is commonly placed near the middle of the upper side and occasionally in the upper right corner. Collectors in Philadelphia have advanced the theory that people, when intending to use these envelopes, took them to the post office and had them stamped, paying one cent each for the impressions. The work being done hastily, would account for the irregular positions of the hand stamps.

There is in the Tapling collection an unused, unaddressed envelope, stamped with type I, which may be accepted as corroborative evidence that stamped envelopes were prepared from this design.

It is said that when type II was used to make adhesive stamps, it was always impressed on the margins of the one cent stamps of the regular issue of 1851. I have never seen the adhesives of this type on any other paper but am not prepared to assert that they were never made otherwise. I have also seen a letter, dated July 18th, 1856, bearing a one cent stamp of the 1851 issue which was cancelled with type II, the cancellation being partly on the stamp and partly on the envelope.

The stamps of type I measure 21x17 mm., those of type II, 27x18½ mm. They are hand-stamped on various papers in blue, red and black ink. Blue was commonly used for type I, black for the adhesive stamps of type II and red for the envelopes. Coster says the red color was used for letters on which the fee was paid at the time they were deposited in the post office. The limited number of copies, especially those with dated cancellations, and the absence of information concerning these stamps does not even permit us to venture a theory regarding the colors. They may have been employed for different carriers, they may mark different periods of use, or they may have been used at convenience and indicate nothing.

The paper is usually wove. Most of the buff envelopes have a strong tinge of orange and some might call them by the latter name. A copy of type II has been seen on gray paper, so thick as to be almost cardboard. The catalogues have long listed an envelope of this type, stamped in blue on buff paper. I have not been able to confirm the existence of this envelope but, as I am equally unable to disprove it, I do not feel warranted in refusing to list it.

Information about the dates of use of these stamps is sadly lacking. The cancellations usually have only the month and day. The *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY* for March, 1891 (page 132) gives the date of type I as 1851. The *Philatelic Monthly and World* for March, 1892 (page 23) places type II at 1852-53, which date is also given by Coster. The only two dates which I have been able to secure are included in the following list:

1 cent blue on buff	Type I.
1 cent blue on blue	"
1 cent red on white	"
1 cent black on white	Type II.
1 cent black on gray	"

ENVELOPES.

1 cent blue on buff	Type I.
1 cent blue on blue	"
1 cent red on buff	"

	1 cent blue on buff	Type II.
Mch. 31, 1856.	1 cent black on buff	"
	1 cent black on blue	"
	1 cent black on white	"
	1 cent red on buff	"
	1 cent red on blue	"
July 5, 1852.	1 cent red on white	"

Type I is often cancelled with the small red star which was extensively used as a cancellation for the Philadelphia carriers' stamps and also for the Government carrier (eagle) issued November 17th, 1851, and to be described in a subsequent chapter. Another cancellation closely resembles the stamps of type II. It may be known by the inscription "U. S. P. O. DESPATCH" which is in Roman capitals, while on the stamps it is in sans-serif capitals. Envelopes bearing this cancellation mark are sometimes offered for sale as carriers' envelopes and unscrupulous people have even gone so far as to cut these marks from envelopes and affix them to others, that might appear to have been used as adhesives.

The *Philatelic Monthly and World* for September, 1898, chronicles an envelope which has at the left side a stamp of type I, printed in blue and cancelled with the red star, and in the upper right corner a stamp of type II, impressed in red. The description does not specify whether the latter is the cancellation mark or the device used to indicate postage prepaid.

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S PONY EXPRESS.

The pony express has always been a subject of interest both to the student of history and the ordinary reader. Its conception and management were bold, daring, spectacular—thoroughly in keeping with the men, the life and the phenomenal development of the great west. It existed in a history-making epoch and itself helped to make history. As an exhibition of American pluck and nerve, it appeals to all admirers of large ideas and bold deeds.

In *Filatelic Facts and Fallacies*, volumes II and III, we find a number of interesting articles on the origin and management of the pony express. These articles are from the pen of Mr. H. B. Phillips—widely known as a writer and authority on western franks—and from them the following extracts have been selected:

"It is popularly supposed that Wells, Fargo & Co. started the original Pony Express, but such is not the case. Wells, Fargo & Co. operated the Pony express in 1861, but with that of 1860 they had nothing to do.

John S. Jones, a government freighter, and William H. Russell (of the firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell, also government freighters to Salt Lake in 1857-58), started a stage and express line between Leavenworth and Denver, via the Smoky Hill route, in the spring of 1859, which they operated during that summer. The following winter the firm was reorganized, absorbing the John Hockaday line, operating between St. Joseph and Salt Lake City, and was styled 'The Central Overland California and Pike's Peak Express Company,' with William H. Russell as President. This is the company that organized and operated the original Pony Express of 1860. * * *

After months of preparation in establishing stations, procuring riders and relays of horses, at last on April 3rd, 1860, at four o'clock P.M., the first express was simultaneously dispatched from both ends of the run—San Francisco and St. Joseph, Mo.

The following advertisement from the *Evening Bulletin* of April 1st is an official record of the established rates of postage, it being understood they carried nothing whatever but letters:

'The Central Overland Pony Express Company will start their letter express from San Francisco to New York and intermediate points

on Tuesday, April 3rd.

Letters will be charged, between San Francisco and Salt Lake City, \$3.00 for each half ounce and under, and at that rate according to weight. To all points beyond Salt Lake City, \$5.00 for each half ounce and under, and at that rate according to weight. All letters must be enclosed in stamped envelopes.

WM. W. FINNEY, Agent, San Francisco.

In this connection 'stamped envelope' does not mean, as at the present time, the envelopes made by the government, but that all letters offered for transmission should be prepaid with the government rate of postage, an adhesive stamp on the envelope being included in the term stamped envelopes.

No adhesive stamps were prepared or used by this company, either for sale to the public or for the purpose of collecting postage. Hand stamps were placed in use at both ends of the line, following the usual custom of Western expresses at that time. * * *

The Pony made the time promised for it and carried the letters and news, but the projectors were never compensated in money for their outlay. As an undertaking it was a success, but financially it was a failure.

The cost of establishing and maintaining the Pony Express was enormous. Relays of horses were kept at each station and riders employed at every third station and, as the country produced nothing at that time, all supplies had to be hauled by wagon from the Missouri river, Utah or California.

The newspapers were its principal patrons. The California press depended entirely upon the Pony Express for news until the completion of the overland telegraph line in the fall of 1861. * * *

The letters were wrapped in oil silk for protection against wet, but that did not avail when swimming swollen streams. Occasionally hostile Indians chased the pony. On one occasion the rider was shot and scalped, the horse escaping with the 'machillas,' and months afterwards they were found and the inclosed letters forwarded to their destinations.

The express carrying the news of Abraham Lincoln's election went through from St. Joseph to Denver, 665 miles, in two days and twenty-one hours. The riders usually rode about seventy-five miles, but an instance is remembered where one rode nearly 300 miles, those who should have relieved him being for some reason or other disabled. He made it in schedule time, too, but at the end had to be lifted from the saddle, almost dead. The distance from St. Joseph to Sacramento was about 1900 miles and was covered in eight days. Think of that, for horse and human flesh and blood to do!

The pony rider was usually a little bit of a man, brim full of spirit and endurance. * * * Both horse and rider went flying light, the rider carried no arms but a revolver, and nothing that was not absolutely necessary. He rode a splendid horse that was born for a racer, with a skeleton saddle, lightly shod or not at all. There were about eighty riders in the saddle all the time, night and day, stretching in a long, scattering, fleeting procession from Missouri to California—forty flying eastward and forty to the west—using some four hundred horses continuously."

The breaking out of the war of the rebellion necessitated some changes in transporting the mails between the eastern states and the Pacific coast. These changes are briefly described in the report of the Postmaster General, dated December 2nd, 1861 :

OVERLAND CALIFORNIA MAIL.

"By the 9th section of an Act of Congress approved March 2, 1861, entitled 'An Act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862; authority is given to the Postmaster General to discontinue the mail service on the southern overland route (known as the Butterfield route) between St. Louis and Memphis and San Francisco, and to provide for the conveyance, by the same parties, of a six-times-a-week mail by the 'central route'; that is, 'from some point on the Missouri River, connecting with the east, to Placerville, California.'

In pursuance of this Act, and the acceptance of its terms by the mail company, an order was made on the 12th of March, 1861, to modify the present contract, so as to discontinue service on the southern route, and to provide for the transportation of the entire letter mail six times a week on the central route, to be carried through in twenty days eight months in the year, and in twenty-three days four months in the year, from St. Joseph, Missouri (or

Atchison, Kansas) to Placerville, and also to convey the entire mail three times a week to Denver City and Salt Lake; the entire letter mail to California to be carried, whatever may be its weight, and in case it should not amount to 600 pounds, then sufficient of other mail to be carried each trip to make up that weight, the residue of all mail matter to be conveyed in thirty-five days, with the privilege of sending it from New York to San Francisco in twenty-five days by sea, and the public documents in thirty-five days; a pony express to be run twice a week until the completion of the overland telegraph, through in ten days eight months and twelve days four months, in the year, conveying for the Government, free of charge, five pounds of mail matter; the compensation for the whole service to be one million of dollars per annum, payable from the general treasury, as provided by the act; the service to commence July 1, 1861, and terminate July 1, 1864.

The transfer of stock from the southern to the central route was commenced about the 1st of April, and was completed so that the first mail was started from St. Joseph on the day prescribed by the order, July 1, 1861."

The portion of the above mentioned act which refers to the pony express is especially interesting to philatelists. It reads:

"They shall also be required, during the continuance of their contract, or until the completion of the Overland Telegraph, to run a Pony Express; semi-weekly, at a schedulation of ten days eight months, and twelve days four months, carrying for the government, free of charge, five pounds of mail matter, with the liberty of charging the public for transportation of letters by said Express not exceeding one dollar per half ounce."

Our interest lies in the last clause, since, by reason of it, the pony express stamps were issued and through it they claim a place among the semi-official carriers. Though the act does not, in so many words, authorize the contractors to issue stamps, it most distinctly authorizes the carrying of letters and fixes the rate of postage that may be charged. The manner in which payment of this charge should be indicated was a matter of detail to be left to the managers of the express. It may also be remarked that no objection was ever made to the employment of the stamps.

The following advertisement appeared in the San Francisco daily papers of July 1st, 1861:

"Wells, Fargo's Pony Express service will commence July 1st, 1861, between Placerville and San Francisco, connecting at Placerville with the Overland Mail Co's Pony Express.

Letters must be enclosed in our 20c Govt. Franked Envelopes and charges beyond Placerville prepaid at the rate of \$1.00 per ½ oz. or fraction. All letters not enclosed in Govt. Franked Envelopes will be charged 25c each.

WELLS, FARGO & Co."

The Overland Mail Co. held the contract for the "central route." I have not been able to learn the exact relations, at that date, between that company and Wells, Fargo & Co., but I believe the latter were sub-contractors to the former.

Whether the pony express stamps were used from both ends of the route or only from the California end, is another point on which definite information is lacking.

The stamps were lithographed by Britton & Rey, of San Francisco. There were two designs, the so-called garter type and the well-known pony express stamps. The former are 15½ mm. in diameter and the latter measure 21x24¼ mm. I cannot say which variety was first in use but I believe the garter type to have been.



Thin White Wove Paper.

July 1st, 1861 1 dollar deep blue, dark dull blue



White Wove Paper.

- 1 dollar deep rose, carmine-rose
- 2 dollars deep gray green
- 4 dollars black, gray-black

The first printing of the pony stamps was on quite thick paper. The paper of the later printings varies from ordinary to thin. It is said that only the stamps of the first printing were gummed and that subsequent printings were issued ungummed.

On the completion of the overland telegraph lines, in October, 1861, the contract for pony express service terminated. By a circular, dated October 26th, 1861, the company announced to its agents the discontinuance of the service and called in all the stamps remaining unsold. At a subsequent date the stamps were re-issued and used for the business of the express company but they were, of course, no longer government carriers' stamps. At this time the values ten and twenty-five cents were added but with them we have no concern.

The leading collectors of the United States locals and franks have been consulted but they are unable to say whether or not the two dollars rose and four dollars green stamps were issued between July 1st and October 26th, 1861. As such a change of colors would appear to be unnecessary and confusing, the consensus of opinion is that they probably were not issued until a subsequent date. Pending more definite information they are not listed here.

The garter stamps were printed in sheets (or panes) of sixteen, four rows of four stamps each. Copies are frequently found with a pen mark in red ink. This is not believed to be a cancellation but to have been applied to some unused remainders to destroy their franking power. So far as known, these stamps have not been reprinted but they have been quite extensively counterfeited. The counterfeits differ from the genuine stamps in a number of minor details, such as a period instead of a comma between "WELLS" and "FARGO." The mark by which they may be readily distinguished is a horizontal dash between " $\frac{1}{2}$ oz." and "\$1.00." This dash is not found on the original stamps. Genuine copies are occasionally seen to which such a dash has been added. Probably this was done to make them conform to the illustrations in the catalogues, which were for many years modeled after the counterfeits.

The pony stamps were printed in panes of twenty, five rows of four stamps each. Two panes constituted a sheet.

There was a considerable quantity of remainders of most of the values but, rumors to the contrary notwithstanding, there is no evidence that any reprints were made until about the first of April, 1897. A son of Mr. Joseph Britton (a member of the firm of Britton & Rey, makers of the pony express stamps and many California locals) became interested in stamp collecting. His father wished to aid him with his collection and made search for samples of the firm's work in that line, but found none. He then sought for the stones from which the different stamps had been printed and eventually found the original die of the pony express stamps. This die consisted of the complete design for the one dollar stamp, the frame for the ten cents and the numerals for the other values, including a "3" which was never used. The design for the one dollar stamp had the value in the plural. In making up the stone for the originals of this value the final "s" was removed, except a small piece which makes a sort of period after the word. On many copies of the stamp traces of the outlines of the letter may be seen.

These die designs were on a stone with a number of other small designs, some of which had been in frequent use. As a consequence the designs for the pony express stamps had become much worn and some of the finer lines nearly obliterated. In an effort to remedy this they were retouched. Owing to this wearing and retouching the reprints are easily distinguished from the originals. Some of the principal points by which the former may be recognized are: The crown of the hat is almost white, instead of being shaded. There is no shading at the left of the nose of the horse. The hoof is separated from the right forefoot. The mouth of the horse is open nearly half way up to the eye, while in the originals the lips are only slightly apart. Diagonal lines have been added to the shading between the forelegs and under the body of the horse. At the right of the scroll containing the word "DOLLARS" there are fourteen lines of shading instead of eleven. On the ten and twenty-five cents stamps the faint white arabesques in the upper corners are missing. On the two and four dollars the word of value is followed by a period, which does not occur on the originals.

By transfers from the retouched die a new stone was made up, containing twenty stamps in five vertical rows of four. All the stamps in each vertical row were the same. Beginning at the right they were: 10, 25 cents, 1, 2 and 4 dollars. From this stone impressions were taken in colors approximating those of the original stamps. As a result we have not only reprints but a variety of combinations of colors and values of which there were no originals and which, consequently, are merely fancy articles.

The paper of the reprints is moderately thin, soft and very white. They are clearly printed and look very fresh and new. The inks are apparently aniline. It is said that when Mr. Britton applied to Wells, Fargo & Co. for the loan of a set of the pony express stamps, to be used as a guide to colors, he was given a set of counterfeits, as they were in more available shape and in approximately the same colors as the originals. Whatever may have been the cause, the colors are not very well imitated. While we are only interested in three of the reprints it may be as well, for the sake of completeness, to describe all of them. The numbers in parenthesis indicate the number of reprints made of each stamp:

- 10 cents brownish bistre (92)
- 25 cents pale vermilion (112), brown-carmine (132)
- 25 cents dull blue (116)

- 1 dollar pale vermillion (112), brown-carmine (132)
- 2 dollars gray-green (108)
- 2 dollars pale vermillion (112), brown-carmine (132)
- 4 dollars full black (116)
- 4 dollars gray-green (108)

In the prints in blue and black we find the one dollar stamp has the word of value in the plural. Presumably these printings were made before the error in the die was noticed but, it being observed, the stone was corrected before the impressions in the other colors were made.

On the whole the reprints are not very deceptive. A curious point is that they are very evidently lithographs, while the originals have more the appearance of steel engravings.

It is satisfactory to know that the stone from which the reprints were made has been cleaned off and the original die has been deposited in the historical museum of Wells, Fargo & Co. So we need have no apprehension of further reprintings.

There are a number of counterfeits of these stamps. The majority of them are too poor to need description. The better counterfeits differ in many points from the genuine stamps. The letters of "WELLS, FARGO & CO." are too thin. The tail of the horse is too straight and stiff. The foot of the rider is too small and stands out clear instead of touching the body of the horse. Perhaps the most notable difference is found in the edges of the escutcheon which contains the vignette. These edges are turned over and form points at the corners. In the counterfeits the two points at the upper left corner meet and those at the upper right corner nearly touch. On the genuine stamps there is quite a space between the points at both corners.

Note.—It is the wish of the author to secure for this work the greatest possible accuracy and completeness. As an assistance to this end he requests philatelists to call his attention to any errors or corrections to be made in dates and to any varieties which may be omitted from the lists. In addition to this the publishers will greatly appreciate the loan of any copies of the Baltimore and Brattleboro stamps and of Carriers of type C4, C28, C29 and C30 (58th edition of the Standard Catalogue) in order that illustrations of as many types as possible may be secured. For which favors thanks are tendered in advance.

(To be continued.)



The Surcharged Stamps of Puerto Principe.

For some time we have been considering the publication of a list of these interesting stamps, together with a memorandum of the varieties that have been discovered, but we preferred to delay such publication until a sufficient number of specimens had been seen to insure practical accuracy and completeness. While a few varieties may still be discovered which have not as yet seen the light of day, the list which we publish herewith embraces all that have, up to this moment, come under the notice of the collectors and dealers who have made somewhat of a specialty of these issues.

Early in December of 1898 it became apparent that the supply of stamps in the post office at Puerto Principe would not be sufficient to meet the postal needs of the city and the surrounding districts until the occupation of the province by troops of the United States. There was on hand a fair stock of the milesimas stamps of the 1898 issue of Cuba and also a smaller lot of the milesimas and the 1 centavo stamp of 1896. The shortage consisted of stamps of the values of 1, 2, 3 and 5c and, in order to supply postal needs, the Mayor of the town decided to resort to surcharging in order to supply the deficiency. A trial setting was made of a strip of five stamps arranged as follows :

3	3	2	1	5
cent	cent	cent	cent	cent

As we are informed, only two impressions were made from this setting and submitted to the authorities who had ordered the surcharge. The first regular issue appeared on December 19, and consisted of the surcharges 1, 2, 3 and 5c on the 1, 2, 3 and 5 milesimas stamps of 1898.

The quantities printed were as follows :

1c	3,000
2c	3,900
3c	3,000
5c	1,000

We have information of only one printing on the orange brown stamps of 1898, but there must have been two settings as the 1c appears with the word spelled "cent" as well as "cents" and another peculiarity lies in the fact that all numerals "1" of the stamps surcharged "1 cent" are perfect, whereas in the setting of the surcharge "1 cents" the second stamp has a broken figure 1. Of the numerals 2, 3 and 5 only four were found in stock of the type determined upon, and, in order to supply the fifth stamp required for printing in strips of five, a different numeral was used, in each case on the second stamp from the left, so that we have two varieties each of the 2, 3 and 5c on the milesimas stamps. All later printings were set up in a similar way so that of all other issues there were four times as many stamps of the regular type as of the type with the smaller numeral. Although no official notice was published of the existence of such varieties, we have seen specimens of the 3c on 1 milesima orange brown as well as of the 5c on 1, 2 and 3 milesimas orange brown. The type of the 5c surcharges is the same as that employed



a



b



c



d



e



f



g



h



i



j



k



l



m



Counterfeit

in the issue of December 19, whereas that of the 3c on 1 milesima orange brown corresponds exactly with the setting employed on December 27 in printing the third issue. We are, therefore, unable to exactly classify the chronological order of these errors, but for the sake of convenience we class the 5c stamp with the first issue and the 3c stamp with the third issue already referred to.

The second printing took place on December 24 and consisted of 800 stamps of $\frac{1}{2}$ milesima green, surcharged "5 cents." Of this surcharge two varieties are known, the first corresponding to the surcharge of December 19 and the second to that of December 27. Judging from the numbers of specimens received we should say that the surcharge with wide space is about three times as rare as the surcharge with the narrow space, so that the quantity printed of each variety may be assumed to be about 600 of the narrow surcharge and 200 of the wide.

The third printing, or the third issue, was made on December 27 and this time the 1c black violet stamp of 1896 was employed, and the new values created were the 3, 5 and 10c. The 3c now appears in the wide surcharge and the 5c in the same variety, so that we must assume that the second setting was of this type and that a change was made while the 800 stamps of the issue of December 24 were being created. The 10c stamps are also set in strips of five, the fourth stamp from the left showing the broken figure 1 which appears in the 1c stamps of the first issue.

The quantities printed were as follows :

3c	3,000
5c	3,000
10c	1,000

The fourth and last printing took place on January 12 and consisted of only a small lot of 3c and 5c stamps, in order to tide over postal needs until the arrival of the regular supply on the advent of the American authorities. This time the 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8 milesimas green stamps of 1896 were drawn upon, 500 being surcharged 3c and 300 5c. Up to the present we have not seen a single specimen of the 3c on 4 mil. or 3c on 8 mil., and although it is claimed by some that these values were thus surcharged we are inclined to doubt it and shall omit the varieties from the list until specimens have really turned up in the hands of collectors. We have no record of the numbers surcharged on each one of the five values, but as there were only 500 of the 3c and 300 of the 5c, the latter appearing on five different values, it is unnecessary to state that all of these varieties are of a high degree of rarity. A new setting was employed for this surcharge, as all values have been seen with the error "cents," for "cents" this variety appearing on the fourth stamp from the left.

These stamps were used in Puerto Principe, Minas and Nuevitas. Four different styles of hand stamps were used in the town of Puerto Principe,—the regular cancellation mark of the post office, the oval military station cancellation, and two different varieties of the round military station cancellation. The Minas cancellation resembles the normal type of Puerto Principe with the words "Min. de Principe." We have not as yet seen specimens of the Nuevitas cancellation and cannot therefore give a description of it.

As might be expected in issues of this character, a number of the surcharges are to be found inverted and in the list which we publish below we give only such as have actually come under our notice. No doubt others must have existed on account of the manner in which the stamps were printed.

For instance, in the 3c on 1c blue green the error "cents" is known to exist and inverted surcharges of the normal type may be found in collections. It is, therefore, certain that the error "cents" existed with inverted surcharge, but we refrain from chronicling it and many other similar varieties, as there may have been only one or two specimens of a kind which perhaps have been destroyed after paying postage; hence, the addition of these varieties would simply cause collectors to search for them without any hope of success.

We present herewith a half-tone plate of the different varieties of surcharge, as well as a list of the stamps known to collectors, which will serve as a reference list for those who are desirous of completing their collections of these highly interesting stamps.

December 19th, 1898.

Black Surcharge.

- 1c on 1m orange brown, surcharge a
- 1c on 1m orange brown " b
 - a. Broken figure 1
 - b. Inverted surcharge
- 2c on 2m orange brown, surcharge c
 - a. Inverted surcharge
- 2c on 2m orange brown, surcharge d
 - a. Inverted surcharge
- 3c on 3m orange brown, surcharge e
 - a. Inverted surcharge
- 3c on 3m orange brown, surcharge f
 - a. Inverted surcharge
- 5c on 1m orange brown, surcharge g
- 5c on 1m " " " h
- 5c on 2m " " " g
- 5c on 2m " " " h
- 5c on 3m " " " g
- 5c on 3m " " " h
- 5c on 5m " " " g
 - a. Inverted surcharge
- 5c on 5m orange brown, surcharge h
 - a. Inverted surcharge

December 24th, 1898.

Black Surcharge.

- 5c on $\frac{1}{2}$ m blue green, surcharge g
 - a. Inverted surcharge
- 5c on $\frac{1}{2}$ m blue green, surcharge h
 - a. Inverted surcharge
- 5c on $\frac{1}{2}$ m blue green, surcharge i
- 5c on $\frac{1}{2}$ m " " " j

December 27th, 1898.

Black Surcharge.

- 3c on 1m orange brown, surcharge k
- 3c on 1m " " " l

Red Surcharge.

- 3c on 1c black violet, surcharge k
 - a. Inverted surcharge
- 3c on 1c black violet, surcharge l
 - a. Inverted surcharge
- 5c on 1c black violet, surcharge i
 - a. Inverted surcharge
 - b. Vertical surcharge
 - c. Double surcharge
- 5c on 1c black violet, surcharge j
 - a. Inverted surcharge
- 10c on 1c black violet, surcharge m
 - a. Broken figure 1

January 12th, 1899.

Black Surcharge.

- 3c on 1c blue green, surcharge k
 - a. Inverted surcharge
 - b. EENTS for CENTS
- 3c on 1m blue green, surcharge l
 - a. Inverted surcharge
- 3c on 2m blue green, surcharge k
 - a. EENTS
- 3c on 2m blue green, surcharge l
- 3c on 3m " " " " k
 - a. Inverted surcharge
 - b. EENTS
- 3c on 3m blue green, surcharge l
 - a. Inverted surcharge
- 5c on 1m blue green, surcharge i
 - a. EENTS
- 5c on 1m blue green, surcharge j
- 5c on 2m " " " " i
 - a. EENTS
- 5c on 2m blue green, surcharge j
- 5c on 3m blue green " i
 - a. EENTS
- 5c on 3m blue green, surcharge j
- 5c on 4m blue green " i
 - a. EENTS
- 5c on 4m blue green, surcharge j
- 5c on 8m " " " " i
 - a. Inverted surcharge
 - b. EENTS
 - c. EENTS and inverted
- 5c on 8m blue green, surcharge j
 - a. Inverted surcharge



A correspondent in Havana has sent us specimens of counterfeits of the 3 and 6 centavos stamps of Cuba of the 1898 issue. The specimens are fair imitations of the design of the genuine stamps but they are wretched lithographs and should not deceive anyone with half an eye. It appears, however, that they did deceive the postal authorities of Cuba, as a number of them passed through the mails.



The *Monthly Journal* has seen a specimen of the 4c on 8c blue stamp of the Straits Settlements with double surcharge.



We illustrate the 5c Ecuador and 5m Uruguay stamps chronicled by us last month :



PERSIA.—The *Monthly Journal* has received a number of unchronicled varieties of the surcharged stamps of 1886.

The list is as follows :

" 8 "	horizontally	on 5s
" 12 "	"	" 5s
" 18 "	"	" 5s
" 12 "	vertically	" 5s
" 8 "	diagonally	" 5s
" 8 "	horizontally	" 10s
" 12 "	"	" 10s

Surcharge inverted, " 8 " horizontally on 5s

Also an unused horizontal pair of the 5c 1889 perf. 11 all around and imperf. between.



COSTA RICA.—The *Monthly Journal* has been shown a vertical pair of

the 2c carmine Official stamp of 1883 with the error "Ofical", which has been previously noted on the 5c and 40c values.



We illustrate some of the types of surcharges used on the stamps of Persia, as chronicled by us in the May number of the JOURNAL.



The list is as follows:

The first	is found on the	2 and 3s
" second "	" " " "	4 and 5s
" third "	" " " "	8, 10, 12 and 16s
" fourth "	" " " "	4 and 5k
" fifth "	" " " "	10 and 50k



* The *Monthly Journal* notes that the \$2 revenue stamp of Hong Kong is now perf. 14, instead of $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$.



SEYCHELLES.—The *Monthly Journal* has seen a copy of the 18c on 45c with double surcharge, partly overlapping.



PERAK.—In our May number we announced the 8c stamp of this State with the surcharge 4c. Our correspondents in Singapore now state that the postal authorities of Perak have informed them that no such stamps were ever issued there. This variety will therefore have to be crossed from the list.



We quote the following from the *Metropolitan Philatelist* of June 10, and, although the destruction of the high values of the Columbian stamps will remove in a degree the pressure on the market, we do not look for any immediate advance in these stamps, as large supplies are still in the hands of speculators who are anxious to dispose of their holdings:

"An important decision, and one which will be hailed with joy, has just been reached at the Post Office Department. It is one of interest to thousands of collectors and speculators throughout the world. Some time ago we reported having had extended conversations with the officials in regard to securing better perforations on our present issues and also urging the destruction of all high value Columbians which have been at this office for the past few years. It is well-known that the 6c, \$3, \$4 and \$5 have been on sale here since 1893. On Monday last the order was sent to the post office to return to the department all old stock of Columbians which will be immediately destroyed. The stock consists of the following quantities:

48,400	6c	3,357	\$4
2,937	\$3	4,506	\$5

These figures show that since October 1, 1896, this office disposed of 65 \$3, 80 \$4 and 75 \$5 Columbians. At the same rate there would still have been a supply on hand in the year 2000."

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Der Philatelist has been shown a 10 pf Unpaid Letter stamp of the current issue of Bavaria with the error "Zahlhar", for "Zahlbar".

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

BELGIUM.—According to *Der Philatelist* an artistic stamp is to be issued on July 1st in celebration of the 50th anniversary of the introduction of postage stamps into Belgium.

We should think that this country had celebrated enough during the past five or six years and that it is about time that it sobered down.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—In accordance with an official decree of the Vice-President of the Republic, the 5c stamps taken from envelopes were admitted for use as postage stamps on account of a shortage of the regular postage stamp of that value.

We also understand that stamps from wrappers were accepted in the same way in payment of postage.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

NEW ZEALAND.—The *Australian Philatelist* has received information from Mr. A. L. Sanderson that the printing of the current issue of New Zealand was to be started the first week in April at the Government Printing Office, at Wellington. The stamps are to be printed on "small star N, Z." paper and the 11 perforating machine is to be used until worn out, when the finer perforation will be adopted.

All the plates except the altered ones of the $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 4d have arrived in the Colony.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

LOURENCO MARQUES.—In addition to the provisional stamp chronicled last month it appears that all the revenue stamps from 1,000r to 9,000r were supplied with the surcharge 50 reis

We shall withhold the list until we can quote it exactly from a reliable source.

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MAURITIUS.—We have just been informed that, owing to the adhesion of this Colony to the Imperial Penny Postage Union, the 18c stamp is to be surcharged 6c and the 36c Jubilee is to be treated with a 15c surcharge. Our correspondent also states that the recently issued 4c on 3c postal card is to be re-surcharged in red 3c.



Cuba.—Mr. H. F. Colman has sent us a specimen of the 2c amber U. S. envelope, size 13, surcharged for use in Cuba. The government authorities have no record of these envelopes having been surcharged, but it is not at all unnatural that a number of amber envelopes crept in with the lot of 70,000 that were to be overprinted, and the variety is no doubt a genuine one.

The same correspondent has also sent us the first specimen that we have seen of the new 1c envelope with Cuba surcharge.

We have been shown specimens of the 1c and 2c envelopes of the United States on blue paper, surcharged for Cuba. Peculiar to state, the 1c envelope is in size 5 which does not appear on the schedule of the current United States envelopes in the blue color.

These envelopes are purely speculative, as they were ordered for account of a stamp dealer and none were sold for actual use. Our Post Office authorities in Cuba are certainly not to be praised for the manner in which the office is being administered, and we should judge that some employee of the office is using his position in order to make a good profit out of it. The first reprehensible move on the part of the Havana authorities was the removal of the plate numbers from all the sheets of the 2½c stamps, this, as we understand, having been done by one of the clerks for a consideration. The envelopes on blue and buff paper are absolutely un-

necessary for postal purposes and are simply issued for the benefit of certain stamp dealers, the same clerk now making a good profit out of the transaction.

Envelopes.

Black surcharge.

2c green on amber

1c green on oriental

1c green on blue

5c red on blue

Hawaii.—The 1c stamp has now appeared in dark green, the type being the same as that of the orange stamp, issued in 1894.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 12.

1c dark green

Puerto Rico.—The envelopes and wrappers surcharged on United States stationery have now been received. The surcharges are printed in the same colors as the stamps themselves and the envelopes are both of size 5.

Envelopes.

2c red on white paper, red surcharge
5c blue on " " blue "

Wrapper.

1c green on manila paper, green surcharge

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—In our last number we chronicled the new 5c letter card, and now *McKeel's Weekly*

has received information that all the existing stationery is to be supplied with stamps of the new type.

Our contemporary also states that the adhesives are to be issued with the Liberty head, instead of that of Rivadavia, but before accepting this as authentic we shall await further information.

The stationery is to consist of the following:

Envelopes.

5c orange
12c dark blue

Wrappers.

$\frac{1}{2}$ c carmine
1c dark blue
2c gray blue
4c dark green

Postal Cards.

4c dark green
6c dark blue
6x6c dark blue

BOLIVIA.—The *Post Office* states that among a lot of stamps recently purchased by its publishers were found a few stamps of the 1894 issue surcharged "EF 1899," in two lines surrounded by a single-line oblong frame.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Violet surcharge.

Perforated 14 $\frac{1}{2}$.

2c deep orange
20c deep blue

BRAZIL.—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* has seen the 20r stamp in the perforation chronicled for three other values in our June number.

According to *Der Philatelist* a new letter card of 200 reis has been issued. The obverse bears the arms of the United States of Brazil (Stars) in rays as a groundwork and "Carta Bilhete

—Republica Dos E. U. Do Brazil— (Neste Lado o Endereco)—four dotted lines for the address—Brazil," on the reverse the words "Casa De Moeda."

The perforation of the new cards is 5, whereas in the former issue it was 11.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6.

20r yellow and black

Letter card.

200r orange and black on lilac, rose groundwork

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—*Der Philatelist* has received a $\frac{1}{2}$ d stamp surcharged as follows:—"B" in each of the upper corners, "1d" in the center and "1d" in each of the lower corners. On the specimen seen by our contemporary there was also applied a triangular surcharge, or cancellation, with the letters "LV." It is probable that this is only a cancellation.

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.

1d on $\frac{1}{2}$ d vermilion, black surcharge

BRITISH GUIANA.—It appears that the 2c surcharge on the 5c envelope on blue paper exists both in red and in black. We have thus far chronicled only the black surcharge, and now add the other.

Envelope.

Provisional issue.

Red surcharge.

2c on 5c blue, bluish paper

CEYLON.—The *London Philatelist* has received the new values, the appearance of which was heralded some time ago. The design of the 6 and 75c stamps is of the current

type and the higher values are surcharged in figures on the old 2 rupees 50c.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

6c pink and black

75c slate and brown

Watermarked Crown and C.C.



1r 50c on 2r 50c slate, black surcharge

2r 25c on 2r 50c orange yellow, black surcharge

CHILE.—Mr. B. B. A. Bittencourt informs us that a 30c stamp in the current type appeared on the 19th of May. He has not advised us of the color.

Adhesive stamp.

Rouletted.

30c (?)

Wei-hai-wei.—A second issue of stamps for this post has made its appearance, copies were sent to us some time ago, but they were so badly obliterated that we could make scarcely anything of the design.

The *Monthly Journal* now describes the stamps and we copy their description :

The stamps bear a large numeral on a solid diamond-shaped ground, in the centre, enclosed in an upright rectangular frame of two plain lines. In the corners are: "LKT" (*Lui-*

Kung-Tao) on upper left, "c" (*Chifu*) on upper right, and "c" "p" (*Courier Post*) below.

Adhesive stamps.

White wove paper.

Perf. 11.

2c red

5c green

Antioquia.—Mr. Herrmann has sent *Der Philatelist* a provisional postal card of the value of 2 centavos. The design is highly ornamental and bears a stamp as well as an oval surcharge.

Postal card.

Provisional issue.

2c black on white, violet surcharge

COOK ISLANDS.—The *Montreal Philatelist* has received news from its New Zealand correspondent that the one penny blue stamp with the head of the Queen was surcharged one-half penny, in three lines in black, about the beginning of May. The surcharge is said to be indistinct and scarcely noticeable when the stamp has been post marked.

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional Issue

Watermarked N. Z. and Star.

Perforated 11 1/2.

1/2p on 1p blue, black surcharge

DENMARK.—The *London Philatelist* has now received the 25 öre stamp in the new perforation 13 x 12 1/2. This completes the series.

It appears that the Official stamps are also being changed in gauge, the 4 öre stamp having just made its appearance.

Adhesive Stamp.

Watermarked Crown.

Perforated 13 x 12 1/2.

25 öre green and gray

Official stamp.

Watermarked Crown.

Perforated 13 x 12½.

4 öre blue

ECUADOR.—The flood of provisional stamps continues and we can only hope that the appearance of the new issue will finally put an end to them. Mr. Witt, besides showing us the 10c stamp of the new issue which bears the portrait of Mejia, has also shown us the 10c of the 1897 issue surcharged diagonally "Cinco Centavos." In addition to this *Der Philatelist* has received the narrow 5c revenue stamp with the surcharge "Un-Centavo," used as a postage stamp, as well as the 2c of the 1897 issue with the same surcharge.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

1c on 5c light blue, revenue stamp,
black surcharge

1c on 2c vermillion, black surcharge

5c on 10c dark brown, "

Regular issue.



Perforated.

10c lilac and black

Soudan.—The postal cards of 5m single and reply, have been surcharged 4m and 4x4m, respectively, in the same type as the Egyptian cards chronicled some time ago.

Postal cards.

Provisional issue.

4m on 5m red

4x4m on 5x5m red

French Offices in Morocco.—Mr. J. Bernichon has sent the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* a specimen of the 25c stamp of France surcharged 10 centimos in error.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13½.

10c on 25c black on rose, red surcharge

FERNANDO PO.—This important factor among the nations of the world is indeed keeping stamp collectors busy with the vagaries of its postal system. The latest productions are 10 and 15c surcharges on something about as large as a mustard plaster, namely, a revenue stamp, measuring 50x43mm, without allowing for the margin and perforation. The 10c surcharge reads, — "Fernando Poo 1899 — Correos — 10c de peso". The surcharge on the 15c reads as follows: "Fernando Poo 1899 — Habilitado — Para — Correos — 15c de peso".

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Revenue stamps surcharged.

10c de peso on 25c blue green, black
and red surcharge15c de peso on 25c blue green, black
surcharge

British Offices in Morocco.—The *London Philatelist* now chronicles the remainder of the set in the new type of surcharge printed in London.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

New type of surcharge.

5c green

20c olive

50c lilac

GUATEMALA.—Mr. Eichlam of Guatemala has sent the publishers of *Der Philatelist* two revenue stamps surcharged for postage, of the same type as the 1c chronicled last month.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Blue green surcharge.

Perforated.

5c violet, surcharged "Franco" on revenue stamp

10c green, surcharged "Franco" on revenue stamp

INDIA.—*Der Philatelist* states that the text of the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna postal card has been altered and shows a coat of arms at the left and the inscription "India Post Card" at the right.

Postal card.

$\frac{1}{4}$ a brown

Pountch.—The *Monthly Journal* has discovered a $\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamp with the date 1933 (1876), resembling very closely the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna of 1884.

Adhesive stamp.

Thin white paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a red

JAPAN.—A new postal card of the value 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ sen appeared on May 25, a specimen of which has been sent to us by Dr. W. N. Whitney. The frame is entirely different from that of the 1s card which was chronicled some months ago but the stamp is of the same type.

Postal card.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ a ultramarine, white

LUXEMBURG.—Mr. J. K. Schuh has sent us specimens of the new set of Official stamps, made by perforating the word *OFFICIAL* through the current series of adhesive stamps.

Official stamps.

Perf. 11.

30s olive

Perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x11.

12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c slate blue

20c orange

25c ultramarine

37 $\frac{1}{2}$ c green

50c brown

Perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

1c pale violet

2c brown

4c olive yellow

5c green

10c carmine

1fr lilac

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr slate

5fr claret

Mozambique Co.—A number of our contemporaries have chronicled a provisional 25r stamp made by surcharging the 75r of the current type.

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.

Black surcharge.

Perforated.

25r on 75r carmine and black

NICARAGUA.—Dr. W. H. Mitchell has sent us specimens of provisional envelopes similar to those chronicled in our May number. The black surcharge, however, has the letters "CTVOS," instead of "C" in the indication of value, and the violet seal is entirely different in its inscriptions from that previously mentioned by us

Envelopes.



Provisional issue.
5c black, violet seal
10c " " "

NEW FOUNDLAND.—We have just received the new 5c blue, with portrait of the Duke of York.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

5c blue

NORWAY.—Mr. H. Dethloff has sent us the new 2 öre stamp with the word "Norge" in Roman instead of Egyptian capitals.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown.

Perforated $14\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

2ö yellow brown

PORTUGAL.—Mr. George of Lisbon has sent *Der Philatelist* a new postal card printed on the remainders of the cardboard prepared for the postal cards of the Vasco da Gama issue.

Postal card.

10r green, light gray green

QUEENSLAND.—*Der Philatelist* quotes from a contemporary a 1d wrapper on yellowish paper in the new type.

Wrapper.

Yellowish paper.

1d red

ROUMANIA.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* states that on the first of June the colors of the values listed below were to be changed.

The same contemporary also states that a set of Unpaid Letter stamps of a smaller design, somewhat similar to the design of the Unpaid Letter stamps of Italy, is in preparation and to be placed on sale about the first of July. The values of the Unpaid

Letter stamps to be issued are as follows:—2, 5, 10, 30, 50, 60 and 90 bani.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked P. R.

Perforated.

5b green
10b rose
15b violet
25b blue

RUSSIAN CHINA.—The *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* announces authoritatively that the new stamps for the Russian possessions in China have already been prepared and will be sent to Port Arthur without delay. The current issue of Russia has been employed, the surcharge reading

КИТАИ (Kitay-China.)

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 15.

1 kop orange, black surcharge	
2 kop green, red	"
3 kop carmine, blue	"
5 kop violet	"
7 kop blue, red	"
10 kop blue	"

ST. THOMAS AND PRINCE.—The $2\frac{1}{2}$ r brown newspaper stamp of 1894 has been surcharged "Provisorio" in blue.

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ r brown, blue surcharge

SALVADOR.—Some of the stamps of the current issue appear in the mails with a vertical surcharge running from top to bottom in two lines, reading "Transito Territorial". We have received the 5c value with this surcharge, but up to the present have not been able to discover the meaning of the purpose of it.

The *Post Office* has also seen the 1, 10, 12 and 13c.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

Surcharged Transito
 Territorial
1c orange vermillion
5c blue green
10c ultramarine
12c purple
13c brown red

—
Nagri Sembilan.—The *London Philatelist* is informed by Whitfield King & Co. that various stamps of this State were used for surcharging in order to produce the 4c provisional stamp.

The *Monthly Journal* has seen the 8c stamp surcharged 4c in red as well as in black. It is said that a few copies were surcharged experimentally in red and then unfortunately received the second impression in black, instead of being consigned to the waste paper basket.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

4c on 1c green, 1892 type
4c on 3c lilac and carmine, 1895 type
4c on 5c black and carmine " "
4c on 8c lilac and blue, " "
4c on 8c blue, red and black surcharge

—
SWITZERLAND.—According to the *London Philatelist* the 25c stamp has now been issued in blue but, as we have heard nothing on the subject from our correspondents in Switzerland, it may be that the announcement is somewhat premature.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

25c blue

—
VENEZUELA.—Mr. C. Witt has now shown us a 50c of the new issue, the type being the same as the remainder of the series.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 12.

50c gray



Nicholas F. Seebeck.

After a lingering illness, which had been gradually draining his strength, Mr. Nicholas F. Seebeck expired on Friday, June 23, in his 42nd year. Mr. Seebeck was known for many years as a stamp dealer and stamp printer, and it is but justice to his memory to state that in all his business transactions he was guided by the highest principles of honorable dealing. His name for many years has not been held in high favor by stamp collectors on account of certain contracts, entered into in 1889, between him and the governments of some of the Central American States, by virtue of which Mr. Seebeck was to supply them with a new issue of stamps in each of the ten succeeding years, receiving in payment therefor, on the delivery of each new issue, the remainders of the stamps of the preceding one. From his standpoint the contract was an ordinary business transaction and, if it had not been for the jealousy of many other parties, no such odium would have attached to his stamps as has been the case for the past four or five years. We do not attempt to defend the action of the governments who so unnecessarily increased the number of stamps in existence, but, as far as the late Mr. Seebeck was concerned, he was certainly not to be blamed and did what any other business man would have done if a similar opportunity had offered. He sold out his business in postage stamps early in the year 1884, and since that time had not appeared in the field as a dealer. He could therefore not be expected to take the same view of unnecessary stamp issues that a collector or an active dealer would have taken, but simply regarded the matter from the standpoint of a business man who was entering into a favorable contract.

It is certain that no one who had ever had any business transaction with him has ever had any reason to complain of the manner in which he was treated, and Mr. Seebeck leaves behind him as honorable a name as could be left by any one of our fraternity.

The Collectors Club,

351 Fourth Avenue,

New York.

Fortieth meeting of the Board of Governors held at the Club House, May 8, 1899.

Called to order at 8.15 P. M. by President Thorne, the following Governors being present: Messrs. Bruner, Calman, Luff, Scott, Stebbins and the Secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. D. H. Bacon, which was laid on the table, and the resignation of Mr. F. A. Perozo, which was accepted with regret.

The Secretary also read some correspondence from Mr. Henry C. Lawrence, who had been obliged through ill-health to travel abroad. His resignation was accepted with regret and his gift to the Club of his share of stock was accepted with thanks and with the Governor's best wishes for the restoration of his health.

The Treasurer read his report, which was accepted, showing a cash balance of \$401.82 in bank.

The following names were stricken from the rolls for non-payment of dues:

Max Meyenberg, a stockholder.

Munson Morris, a subscriber.

J. J. Sullivan, a subscriber.

D. H. Bacon, a subscriber.

C. A. Needham, a subscriber.

The Chairman of House Committee read his report, which was accepted.

The reinstatement of Mr. McCoy S. King as a subscribing member was accepted.

Adjourned at 8.55 P. M.

J. M. ANDREINI, *Secretary.*

Forty-first meeting of the Board of Governors held at the Club House, June 12, 1899.

Present: Messrs. Bruner, Calman, Perrin, Scott and the Secretary.

Vice-President Bruner called the meeting to order at 8.15 P. M., when the minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary read letters from Messrs. Deats, Tilleard and Luff. The thanks of the Governors were extended to the Philatelic Society, London, for gift of the *London Philatelist* and to Mr. Stanley M. Castle for gift of McWhirter's etching, "The Vanguard," which was ordered to be appropriately framed and hung.

The treasurer's report was received, showing balance of \$356.85 in bank.

The chairman of the House Committee presented his report, which was accepted.

Adjourned at 8.45 P. M.

J. M. ANDREINI, *Secretary.*

National Philatetical Society.

OFFICIAL BOARD FOR THE YEAR 1898.

President, ALBERT PERRIN,
192 EAST 22d Street.
Vice-President, GEO. R. TUTTLE.
Treasurer, R. R. BOGERT,
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Secretary, WALTER S. SCOTT,
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Exchange Manager, GEO. R. TUTTLE,
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Librarian, THOS. J. O'KEEFE.

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J. N. LUFF,
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Finance { PERCY G. DOANE,
A. KRASSA,
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House { THOS. J. O'KEEFE,
J. W. GEORGE,
J. N. T. LEVICK.
Membership { F. E. P. LYNDE,
J. S. RICH,
P. F. BRUNER.

The 367th meeting of the National Philatetical Society was called to order on May 23d at 8 P. M. with President Perrin in the Chair.

Members present, Messrs. Perrin, Luff, George, Gregory and W. S. Scott. As visitor, Mr. N. Dieschbourg.

Minutes of the previous meeting were accepted as read.

The Trustees reported the resignation of Mr. M. C. Berlepsch and the application of Mr. W. F. Round.

Mr. Percy G. Doane was unanimously elected a Trustee for the short term and was appointed to serve on the Finance Committee.

The President appointed Mr. Geo. R. Tuttle, Exchange Superintendent. Mr. Luff exhibited his superb collection of Ceylon, Straits Settlements and Hong Kong. The thanks of the meeting were extended to the gentleman. Adjourned at 10 P. M.

WALTER S. SCOTT, *Secretary*.

The 368th meeting of the Society was called to order at 8 P. M. by President Perrin.

Members present, Messrs. Perrin, Rich, Gregory, Bruner, Mack, Luff, Andreini, George, Williams, Humbert, Bogert and W. S. Scott.

The Trustees reported that Mr. R. R. Bogert had become a life-member of the Society and that Mr. W. F. Round had been unanimously elected to active membership.

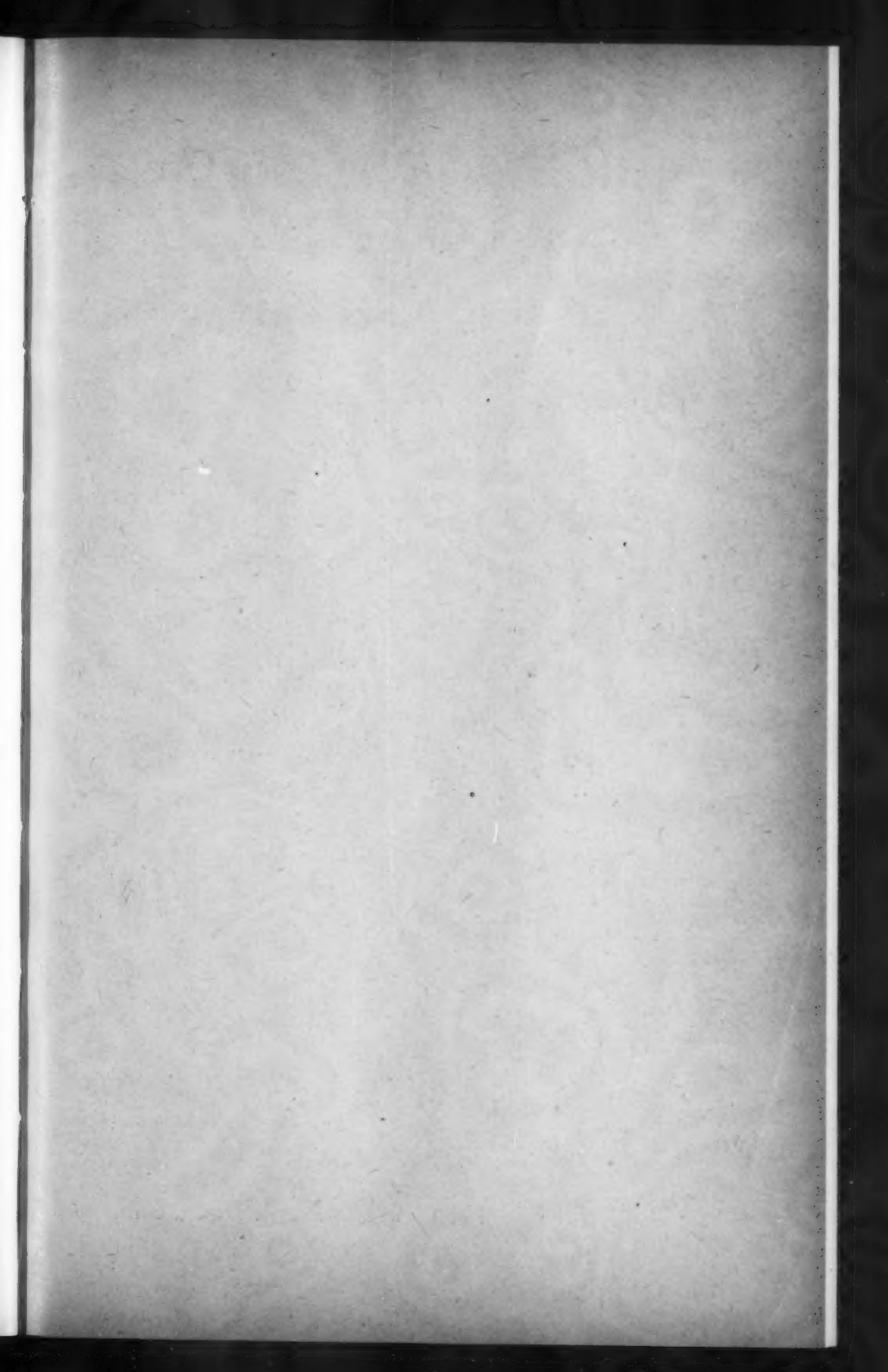
It was moved and seconded that the Entertainment Committee be requested to confer with the members in regard to printing cards for the entertainment of the Society for the coming winter. Carried.

Mr. J. M. Andreini exhibited his magnificent collection of the U. S. Colonies and received a hearty vote of thanks for his kindness.

Moved and seconded that when we adjourn it be to meet on the second Tuesday in September. Carried.

Meeting adjourned at 9.30 P. M.

WALTER S. SCOTT, *Secretary*.



Scott Stamp & Coin Co.,

LIMITED.

18 EAST 23d STREET, NEW YORK.

JULY BARGAINS.

Stamps marked (*) are unused.

*United States, Proprietary Stamp, 1899, Piso Co., 5-8c,	\$.05
* " " " 1899, C. H. Fletcher, 1 1/4 c,	.10
* " " " 1899, Johnson & Johnson, 5-8c	.05
" " " Revenue, 1899, \$10.00 black	1.50
*Cuba, 1899, Envelope, 2c green on amber,	.50
*Hawaii, 1899, 1c green,	.03
*Porto Rico, 1899, 8c,	.15
* " " 1899, Envelope, 2c,	.06
* " " " " 5c,	.12
* " " " Wrapper, 1c,	.03
Canada, Jubilee, 50c,	.35
" " " 1.00,	.90
" " " 2.00,	1.80
" " " 3.00,	2.70
" " " 4.00,	3.60
" " " 5.00,	4.50
*Crete, 1899, 10 pa brown, 20 pa carmine,	the set, .10
*Newfoundland, 1899, 5c	.10
*Queensland, 1899, 2 1/2 p,	.10
South African Republic, £5 green,	3.50

10 per cent. discount on Single Stamps.

Puerto Principe Surcharges.

*1 CENT ON 1m orange brown,	\$7.00
1 CENT ON 1m " "	6.00
1 CENTS ON 1m " "	5.00
*3c on 3m " "	3.00
*3c on 3m " small 3,	6.00
3c on 3m " small 3,	5.00
*5c on 5m " "	6.00
*5c on 5m " small 5,	10.00

10 per cent. discount.

For other varieties of these stamps see June Bargain List.

Fifty-ninth Edition Catalogue.

It is now well under way and we expect to have it completed early in October.

ADVANCE SHEETS

will be supplied for \$5.00, cash in advance.

The first form including all United States issues will be mailed on July 10th.